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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/583,318	05/30/2000	Sandeep Kishan Singhal	BOC9-2000-0023/1759P	1555

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, QUANG N	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2141	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/583,318	SINGHAL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quang N. Nguyen	2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 August 2004* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-7,9-12,15-19,21-24,28-31,33-39,41-47,49-55 and 57-59* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-7,9-12,15-19,21-24,28-31,33-39,41-47,49-55 and 57-59* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 May 2000* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the Amendment filed on 08/16/2004. Claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44 and 52 have been amended. Claims 1, 4-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-24, 28-31, 33-39, 41-47, 49-55 and 57-59 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 4, 7, 9-10, 12, 15-16, 19, 21-22, 24, 28, 31, 33-34, 36, 39, 41-42, 44, 47, 49-50, 52, 55 and 57-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen et al. (US 6,014,090), herein after referred as Rosen, in view of Shoji et al. (US 6,564,254), herein after referred as Shoji, in further view of Black et al. (US 6,654,813), herein after referred as Black.

4. As to claim 1, Rosen teaches a method and system for delivering information to a wireless device over a communication network, comprising:

sending environment information of the wireless device to a server on the communication network, wherein the environment information includes geographic location, local weather, date and time, and any combination thereof *(Rosen teaches a geographic location identifier, i.e., environment information, associated with a mobile device 130 is obtained and transmitted over wireless link 140 to a resolution server 110 and then to resource servers 120. Also, as applicant admitted in first paragraph, page 16 of the Amendment filed on 08/08/2003 that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to readily understand that when the geographic location of the mobile device is sent to the server, the time and date could also be sent and the server could use the received geographic location to perform a query or search to determine the current weather conditions at that location)* (Rosen, Fig. 2, C4: L44-67 and C5: L1-12);

receiving identifiers from the server of the web sites most likely to be requested by a user of the wireless device in that environment *(the results of the query associated with the received geographic location identifier, i.e., the associated resource server addresses, URLs, or identifiers, wherein each of which provides information of potential interest to the user, are sent to the mobile device 130)* (Rosen, C5: L28-42 and C6: L5-33);

caching the identifiers for selection by the user *(i.e., the list of associated resource server addresses, URLs, or identifiers, wherein each of which provides*

information of potential interest to the user, can be stored on memory and can be displayed to the user for selection) (Rosen, C6: L63-67 and C4: L1-5).

However, Rosen does not explicitly teach the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors, and queries the database using the environment information to determine which web site identifiers are sent to the device and using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers.

In a related art, Black teaches a method and a system allowing categorized directories of web sites to be created, maintained, and reconfigured easily without excessive human intervention such as an entity information database 28 of Fig. 2 that includes information such as geographic information about entities to which URLs or domain names are mapped in the mapping database 12 *(i.e., the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors)*, wherein a set of criteria such as geographical location and/or corresponding standard industry code "SIC" is acquired, from a user or elsewhere, that defines a category of entities, is dynamically applied to a source, to identity/retrieve an entity that meets the criteria *(i.e., queries the database using the environment information and server policies to determine which web site identifiers are sent to the device)* (Black, Figs. 2 and 5, C2: L10-22 and L61-67, C5: L28-67 and C6: L1-5).

In another related art, Shoji teaches a method and system for specifying a location on a network by monitoring typed input *(i.e., character or symbol)* from the keyboard. If the input character/symbol were found in the local cache file, all URLs

corresponding to that entered character/symbol would be passed to the browser and displayed so as to allow the user to select one therefrom (Shoji, Figs. 3-4, C18: L35-67 and C19: L1-11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Rosen, Black and Shoji to include the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors, and queries the database using the environment information and server policies to determine which web site identifiers are sent to the device and using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers because it would allow the system to apply a set of criteria such as environment information to identify a category of entities *(i.e., web site identifiers/URLs)* that meets the criteria and to provide these entities for selection by the user to specify and access information such as Internet Web pages, over the communication network through a process that is both simple and user-friendly to increase portability and mobility for thin-client devices as PDA, wireless/mobile devices with limiting computing resources, hence, to provide mobile users with customized information about their current location with a minimal amount of manual data entry.

5. As to claim 4, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, including the step of personalizing which identifiers are pushed based on personalization information, i.e., based on the user profile (Rosen, C5: L59-67 and C6: L1-11).

6. As to claim 7, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of displaying the identifiers on the wireless device *(via user interface device 133)* for selection by the user (Rosen, C6: L5-11 and Shoji, C19: L2-6).

7. As to claim 9, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of periodically sending the geographic location the server *(Rosen teaches the geographic location device can be a Global Positioning System "GPS" receiver, which provides a geographic identifier based on the location of the mobile communication device through GPS satellite system, hence, as long as the mobile communication device is turned on or active, the geographic location identifier can be obtained and periodically transmitted to the telecommunication network)* (Rosen, C3: L3-31).

8. As to claim 10, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of receiving URLs *(resource server addresses)* as the identifiers.

9. Claims 12, 15-16, 19 and 21-22 are corresponding system claims of method claims 1, 4, 7, and 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

10. Claims 24, 28, 31 and 33-34 are corresponding computer-readable medium claims of method claims 1, 4, 7 and 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

11. Claims 36, 39 and 41-42 are corresponding method claims of method claims 1, 7 and 9-10; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

12. Claims 44, 47 and 49-50 are corresponding system claims of method claims 36, 39 and 41-42; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

13. Claims 52, 55 and 57-58 are corresponding computer-readable medium claims of claims 36, 39, 41-42; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

14. Claims 5, 17, 29, 37, 45 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Black-Shoji, in view of Martin, Jr. et al. (US 6,363,419), herein after referred as Martin.

15. As to claim 5, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach the step of pre-fetching content from at least one of the web sites indicated by the identifiers.

In the related art, Martin teaches a method of pre-fetching the content information addressed by the URL (in the background by the browser) during a time the user last operated the browser so that the content information would always be immediately available for display to the user without requiring a network connection at idle time (Martin, C7: L60-67 and C8: L1-6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Rosen-Black-Shoji to include the step of pre-fetching content from at least one of the web sites indicated by the identifiers (URLs) as suggested by Martin because it would allow the system to provide/display the content URL information that was cached/pre-fetched in the mobile device at an earlier time to reduce the significant amounts of time in waiting to receive web data from the web sites.

16. Claims 17 and 29 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 5; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

17. Claim 37 is a corresponding method claim of method claim 5; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

18. Claims 45 and 53 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 37; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

19. Claims 6, 18, 30, 38, 46 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Black-Shoji, in view of Wynblatt et al. (US 6,219,696), herein after referred as Wynblatt.

20. As to claim 6, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach the step of informing the user that the identifiers have been received.

In the related art, Wynblatt teaches a method and system for providing targeted internet information to mobile terminal, wherein the URL queue unit is a repository of URLs and title strings, made of standard digital memory and the URL queue unit may have a facility to alert (notify) the terminal user when a new URL has been received and is available (Wynblatt, C4: L28-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Rosen-Black-Shoji to include the step of informing the user that the identifiers have been received as suggested by Wynblatt because it would allow the system to provide a more user-friendly process by alerting/notifying user that the information about traffic updates, weather, public emergency reports, advertisements, etc. for localized areas to user via WWW documents/sites is ready for accessing by received URLs.

21. Claims 18 and 30 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 6; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

22. Claim 38 is a corresponding method claim of method claim 6; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

23. Claims 46 and 54 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 38; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

24. Claims 11, 23, 35, 43, 51 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Black-Shoji, in view of Perrone et al. (US 6,157,705), herein after referred as Perrone.

25. As to claim 11, Rosen-Black-Shoji teaches the method of claim 1, but does not explicitly teach the step of receiving URL keywords as the identifiers for speech recognition.

In the related art, Perrone teaches a method for receiving the voice command, associating the voice command with a resource server based on the resource identifier, and delivering the resource from the remote server to the client (Perrone, C8: L9-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Rosen-Black-Shoji to include the step of receiving URL keywords as the identifiers for speech recognition as suggested by Perrone because it would allow the system to provide user a faster way to navigate through a conventional website to access desired information by a voice command.

26. Claims 23 and 35 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 11; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

27. Claim 43 is a corresponding method claim of method claim 11; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

28. Claims 51 and 59 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims of method claim 43; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

Response to Arguments

29. In the remarks, applicant argued in substance that

(**A**) Prior Art fails to teach or suggest that "maintaining a database of web site identifiers that categorized by environment factors" as recited in step (a) of claim 1.

As to point (**A**), **Black** teaches a method and a system allowing ***categorized database/directories of web sites to be created, maintained, and reconfigured*** easily without excessive human intervention such as an entity information database 28 of Fig. 2 ***that includes information such as geographic information about entities to which URLs or domain names are mapped in the mapping database 12*** *(i.e., the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environment factors)* (**Black**, Fig. 2, C2: L10-22 and L61-67).

Hence, Prior Art does teach, "the server maintains a database of web site identifiers that categorized by environment factors" as recited in step (a) of claim 1.

(**B**) Prior Art fails to teach or suggest that "querying the database using the environment information" as recited in step (a) of claim 1.

As to point (**B**), **Black** teaches the entity information database is searched to acquire information indicating which entities match geographical criteria *(environment information)* to determine selected entities. For example, ***if the geographical criteria specify a city, the only entities (URLs) that are included in the list of the selected entities are entities that are indicated in the entity information database as having a primary or secondary address in the city*** *(i.e., querying the database using the city criteria, i.e., geographical or environment information)* (Black, C5: L46-64).

Hence, Prior Art does teach, "querying the database using the environment information" as recited in step (a) of claim 1.

(**C**) Prior Art fails to teach or suggest that "using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers" as recited in step (d) of claim 1.

As to point (**C**), **Shoji** teaches a method and system for specifying a location on a network by ***monitoring typed input (such as character or symbol) from the keyboard. If the input character/symbol were found in the local cache file 87, the linker 23 reads all URLs*** *(e.g., identifiers received from the server of the web sites most likely to be requested by a user of the wireless device from step (b) above, which were stored in the cache as in step (c) above)* ***corresponding to that entered character/symbol from the cache file 87***. In the event that only one URL was read

therefrom, the linker 23 issues a command to launch a WWW browser 21, passing this URL which was read to the WWW browser 21 to load it. In the event that a plurality of URLs were read from the cache file 87, a list of this plurality of URLs would be passed to the browser and displayed so as to allow the user to select one therefrom (Shoji, Figs. 3-4, C18: L35-67 and C19: L1-11).

Hence, Prior Art does teach, "using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers" as recited in step (d) of claim 1.

30. Applicant's arguments as well as request for reconsideration filed on 08/16/2004 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive.

31. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

32. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quang N. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-8190.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's SPE, Rupal Dharia, can be reached at (703) 305-4003. The fax phone number for the organization is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3800/4700.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LE HIEN LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER